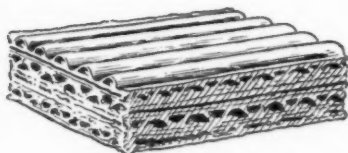


ASBESTOS

Vol. 5

NOVEMBER 1923

No. 5



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¶The mind of man is so constituted that he abhors uncertainties. He wants to classify everything definitely, once and forever; to say, this does so, that does not do so. He loves to think of virtue as a positive quality and evil as its antithesis. He dislikes to consider contributing factors and circumstances that might make an action, virtuous according to usual standards, evil under special conditions because its results are evil, and vice versa.

¶But we know that everything is relative, nothing is positive. The virtuous little Spartan lad, who supported himself solely by his thievery, would not be considered a proper playmate by present day mothers of nice children. A man may lie, steal and kill in defense of his country and receive only praise instead of the blame that would be his were his acts caused by selfish motives.

¶So with heat insulation. It is easiest to think that applying a covering to a hot surface definitely stops the heat from flowing; to look at the prices submitted, pick out the lowest, sign the order and say, "There, that job is done." But, again, this assumption is erroneous. Insulation values are relative. No material positively stops heat loss. It merely interposes barriers that hinder the heat in its effort to escape. Good insulation stops a large part, poor lets much of it go. As we become better and better acquainted with heat laws and physical properties of materials we make insulators that retain more and more of the heat.

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PUBLISHING OFFICE

246 NORTH 17th STREET

PHILADELPHIA, . . . PENNSYLVANIA

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November, 1923

Page Three



SCENE AT ASBESTOS MINE IN AFRICA

Why Standards?

The Purchasing Agent of a large manufacturing concern sat in his office on a beautiful autumn morning, checking over his mail.

As he came to a number of quotations on a certain commodity needed by the factory, a frown appeared on his forehead and he made an impatient gesture. At that moment, his clerk appeared with the announcement "Mr. Gray to see you, sir."

"Show him in," said the Purchasing Agent, with a grim smile, "I can at least vent my ill humor on him."

Mr. Gray, a big jovial man, liked by everyone, and regarded by both his employers and his customers as a superior salesman, came in with outstretched hand, and a cheery "How goes it, Lane?"

"Doesn't go at all," grumbled Lane.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Gray in surprise. "Do they keep you busy?"

"Busy? Yes, but I don't mind that." Then, with a sudden show of interest "Gray, you're a good business man. just look at this a few moments, and give me your opinion."

He spread the papers out on the desk. "Last week I wrote for quotations on some material the factory needed. We were in no particular hurry for it, so I thought I would get a good line on the market, both as to price and quality. Well—I got the line on the price all right. Now look—here's a man out in Milwaukee who asks \$55.00 a ton; here's one in New York who quotes \$90.00, one in Pittsburgh wants \$75.00 for his stuff, and down in Louisiana they evidently need money as their price is \$133.00; a Cleveland manufacturer quotes \$65.00. Now what do you think of that?"

"Well," said Gray, smiling, "My first thought would be that those manufacturers certainly could not be accused of price fixing."

"Price fixing! Well I should say not! Anyone who said those fellows were fixing prices had better go to the insane asylum. But the worst part of it is that the price is no index of quality. The samples all look about on a par. The \$55.00 stuff may be just as good as the \$133.00 for all I can tell. There isn't a sign of a specification or

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standard of quality existing, so far as I can learn. Each manufacturer makes the material as he sees fit and puts in what he likes, and maybe the next lot will be better, or it may be worse than this one. You never can tell."

"Tell me, Gray, why don't manufacturers try to get some sort of standard of quality for their product, and label the product accordingly. This way, you never know where you're at. I positively don't know which one of those is the best buy and I haven't any way of finding out except to buy some and try it out. If I buy the \$90.00 stuff it may not be as good for our purpose as the \$65.00; in fact we have used some of that \$90.00 material and find that it doesn't work out well for our purpose—it may be all right for other uses. But there's another point. Why don't manufacturers establish standard grades for various uses? THEN the poor purchasing agent would know what he is doing. As it is—oh well, what's the use of talking? I reckon I'll have to shake these up in a hat and draw one. I'm just as likely to get a good deal that way as any other. Thanks for listening to my tale of woe. Now I've gotten it out of my system, what can I do for you?"

One Reason Your Advertising Pays

A gentleman stopped in to see us a few days ago, for the particular purpose of obtaining names of sources of supply for various asbestos materials.

He represented a large engineering supply house and was prepared to go into the purchase of materials in a big way.

Naturally we gave him a copy of the current issue of "ASBESTOS" and referred him to the advertisers therein. "ASBESTOS" is a handy book and it is easy for a man to keep it in the corner of his desk for quick reference.

We are constantly supplying information of this sort both to visitors and by mail.

This is just one of the many ways in which the advertisers in "ASBESTOS" have their products brought to the attention of those who are interested in them.

— A S B E S T O S —

Asbestos Moulded Electrical Insulations

BY F. C. WEBER, PH. G., Ambler, Penna.

The necessity for a satisfactory moulded electrical insulation to replace vulcanized or hard rubber, has inspired and demanded the inventive genius of our foremost electrical and chemical engineers.

The resultant products are known by various trade names, such as Bakelite, Redmanol, Condensite, Telen-duron, Colasta, etc.

The synthetic benzol formaldehyde compounds have their advantages but the majority lack the essential property to withstand high heat of the electric arc, be it in the form of an incipient leak or an overcharge such as occurs when lightning follows a telephone or light wire.

Insulators have usually been made of glass, earthenware, porcelain or hard rubber and assume a variety of



BASE FOR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE

forms. The materials from which they are made must of necessity have a smooth surface on which the wires rest, or around which they are wrapped, so as to avoid abrasion either of the insulating cover or of the wire itself.

There are three important properties to be considered in the manufacture or selection of an electrical insulation, and those insulators which are known in the trade as "cold

— A S B E S T O S —

moulded" asbestos insulators possess all of these valuable properties. They are:

First, high *dielectric* quality of the material of which the insulator is composed, in order to reduce leakage as much as possible.

Second, the *tensile strength* of the material must be high, especially in the use of heavy wires or high tension lines where no fractures must occur in the insulator.

Third, very *great density* is important to insure freedom from the *absorption of water or moisture*, such absorption lowering the insulation value.

The natural material to use for a moulded insulation is one that is not fusible or affected by high heat, and asbestos, the magical heat resistive material for centuries, upon being called into service has again demonstrated its superior qualities for this use.

The first experiments in the use of asbestos for this purpose were tried out in Germany. Later the material



Photos used with this article by courtesy of Keasbey & Mattison Co.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Switch body. | 3. Use not known. |
| 2. Knob. | 5. Moulding. |
| 4. Connecting plug for percolator, toaster, etc. | |
| 6. Half of Insulating Bushing for Shaft. | |

— A S B E S T O S —

was employed in England, where it established a wonderful reputation as an electrical insulator for telephone and telegraph lines, replacing porcelain and earthenware insulators which had been used for many years as the only materials for this class of work, as glass insulators like those used in the United States, were never popular in England.

The pioneer manufacturer of asbestos cold moulded insulations in the United States is in dispute, but suffice it to say, Uncle Sam's electrical engineers were not long in seeing the advantages possessed by this material, and many firms are now making this class of insulators.

An attempt to combine asbestos with shellac and other mouldable compounds did not meet with much dielectric success, altho such combinations are used in radio apparatus, etc., which do not require high heat resistive materials in their construction.

To be effective, a moulded insulator should be capable of withstanding the following simple test, which can be tried out by anyone in any place, without technical knowledge or experience. Place the edge of the moulded part to be tested in the flame of a lighted parlor match until it is thoroly heated, then press the part against a desk or hard surface, when, if the piece shows a flattened or charred surface it indicates a material made from shellac or other soft material easily affected by heat, or, in other words, a "hot moulded" piece.

The material we desire to consider most in this article is the one known as a "cold moulded," that is not affected easily by heat. A weatherproof asbestos lamp socket made by one of the manufacturers from cold moulded material, if heated for one or two minutes over a bunsen burner gas flame to a dull red, will not lose its shape and can be plunged at once into cold water without fracture or reducing its insulating qualities. A similar treatment of a synthetic benzol-formaldehyde, or composition material containing shellac or similar bonding agent, would burn or be reduced to a shapeless mass by the same treatment.

Cold moulded insulations are made as follows: The asbestos fibre must be of sufficient length to act as a binding agent and thus prevent the material from being easily fractured when stress is applied to it. This asbestos is mixed with other fibre and electrical resistive materials, with a

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— A S B E S T O S —

suitable proportion of various carbonaceous binders, the operation of mixing requiring several hours in order to thoroly impregnate the batch with the asbestos fibre. It is then weighed out into uniform portions and placed into closed steel moulds, then compressed under several tons of hydraulic pressure into suitable insulating pieces of dense homogeneous mass. These are afterwards polished before being placed upon the market.



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MEASURING INSTRUMENT,
SUCH AS AMMETER, VOLT-
METER, WATTMETER, ETC.*

The following is a partial list of moulded pieces used in every-day life that are made of this cold moulded asbestos mixture: Connectors for flat irons, percolators, toasters, electric stoves and heaters, tubes for insulators, radio parts, weatherproof sockets, caps for large shells for cannons, tops for corks on wide mouth pickle and olive bottles, handles for radiator valves, switch buttons for snap, knife or flush push button types, parts for telephones, bases for switches of various kinds, pin type and other insulations for high tension wires, and a thousand other uses too numerous to mention.

All of these are made from asbestos, and as the use of asbestos cold moulded insulators in electrical work is constantly increasing these mouldings will undoubtedly be used more and more by electrical engineers and manufacturers as they find the multitude of uses to which they can be adapted. At any rate it is another source of employment for that great mineral curiosity, asbestos, and as such will be a matter of interest to the trade generally.

ASBESTOS

Russian Notes

TRANSLATED FROM THE GORNY JOURNAL OF JULY, 1923

BY E. KIRSCHENBAUM

During the months of May and June the operations for mining of asbestos in the Bajenov sector were going on at full blast.

The number of workmen reached up to 4500 and work goes on with much more progress than in previous years. To some extent work is hampered thru lack of efficient boggies (handcars runnings on tracks). This condition was caused by the previous slump in the working of the mines, especially did the boggie outfit suffer during the period of conscripted labor. The present mechanical force is just sufficient for taking care of the immediate repair of boggies but not for adequate, not to say thoro, overhauling.

At a joint meeting of the management of the asbestos mines with the local organizations, together with the inspector of the labor guard, it was decided to petition the Labor Commission for an extension of the eight hour day. The reasons for this are the shortness of the asbestos mining season (May 15 to July 15 and September 1 to October 1) the limited number of laborers and the belated spring of the present year which shortens the asbestos season correspondingly.

(It might be explained here to those not familiar with Russia, that the majority of laborers are farmers, who come in from villages 25 to 30 kilometers distant, and during the period from July 15th to September 1st, must attend to their farms.)

The provisioning undertakings of Uralasbest for the whole season are fully assured.

All asbestos goods to be exported has been already (July 1923) taken to the station and is being loaded into railroad cars. For facilitating transportation, a three-ton derrick was acquired.

From the "Literary Digest": "From the operator's point of view the strike was too short, giving them hardly any opportunity to get rid of their asbestos coal."

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MARKET CONDITIONS

Many and various are the factors that affect business today, and so interwoven is the asbestos industry with all industrial lines, that it is affected either directly or indirectly by practically all of them.

In Europe things seem to be gradually growing worse, instead of better, and no one seems to be able to prescribe a workable remedy. What will happen in Germany—is the basis of most attempts to predict future conditions, and so many things have happened in Germany that no one knows just what will eventuate next.

In the United States that boogaboo, the approaching “presidential year” is already casting its shadow before. The coming year is certain to see many things done—whether they will be accomplishments or the reverse is an open question. Certain it is that much legislation will be passed, many measures proposed, large appropriations made, for our Senators and Representatives have axes to grind. The soldier bonus is predicted as sure to pass in order that certain gentlemen may secure the “soldier vote.” Other measures may be proposed for the purpose of obtaining the “labor vote” and still others for the “farmer vote.” Curiously, we seldom hear of obtaining the business man’s vote. There are quite a considerable number of us—why not cater to us once in a while also.

Getting down to brass tacks, or in other words, to asbestos fibre, all these things affect the asbestos trade.

A recovered Europe, with factories busy, would mean a tremendous increase in asbestos raw material trade abroad. Some of the countries to which huge quantities of asbestos fibre were sent several years ago, take practically none at all now.

This, in the United States, is the Thanksgiving month, and the people are supposed to devote one day of the month, this year the 29th, to counting their blessings. We fear that some of the asbestos trade can only be grateful that things are no worse.

Perhaps this is too gloomy a view to take. Certainly some of the lines show gratifying volume. In fact, volume is not so troublesome as is price. Low prices prevail in

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— A S B E S T O S —

all lines, and for the good of the industry as a whole, prices should advance.

The covering lines are good, many contractors reporting that they have all the business they can handle. Volume of business in the paper and millboard lines is increasing and prospects are hopeful.

Brake lining will not lack volume—but, again, the gray spectre of inadequate margin between cost and selling price, constantly stalks the manufacturers of this material.

Textiles and packing lines are rather marking time, and their future trend will depend greatly on industrial conditions during the next few months.

Shingles naturally slump about this time of year, altho if, as predicted, we have an open winter, the slump will be more gradual. Even at that there is tremendous volume offering.

These are just a few of the many thoughts that occur to us. We hope our readers may derive some benefit from them.

C. J. Stover, President of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, has just returned from a six-weeks' European trip. When asked for his opinion as to business conditions in the European countries, he tells us that the general business situation in Europe is not particularly satisfactory, principally because of the condition of the currencies and the confused situation in the Ruhr Valley.

He says that of all the European countries, Belgium seems to be hardest at work, and consequently is enjoying much better business relatively than any other country. There is no unemployment in France; Italy is fairly busy, while business conditions in England and Scotland are far below normal.

Mr. Stover calls attention to the recommendation of the British Premier Baldwin in his speech at Plymouth a few weeks ago, Premier Baldwin urging that England enact protective tariff measures since British industries are suffering severely from heavy imports of merchandise which can be delivered in England below the cost of English manufactures, the principal reason for this being the depreciated currencies in the other countries as compared to the pound sterling.

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EDITORIALS

Pros and Cons of the Proposed Canadian Merger

During the last month much space has been devoted by daily newspapers and various monthly trade journals, to the proposed merger of several of the larger Canadian asbestos mining interests.

While later advices have been received to the effect that the whole thing is off, it may not be amiss to review the subject from the many angles and points of view brought out by some of our readers.

Briefly, the merger was to embrace six of the larger groups of asbestos mines in the Province of Quebec, the Asbestos Corporation of Canada and the Sir Mortimer Davis interests being very favorable to the project. The organization was to be a \$25,000,000 corporation.

Naturally, the proposal created quite a bit of excitement among buyers of asbestos fibre, and very widely divergent views were taken.

One subscriber wrote us that "of course the merger would mean higher prices."

A careful survey of the whole subject develops three important points:

First—Operating Cost. Undoubtedly the merger would bring to the asbestos mines many advantages which can be obtained only by unity of effort, and when we say "many advantages," we do not include in the list the raising of prices. Consider, instead, the duplication now existing in the Canadian mining field, of machinery, executive management, sales effort, advertising expenditure. Consider also the advantage of dealing with labor as a unit instead of a group of units. Research could be carried on more effectively, so broadening markets. The savings possible would be tremendous.

Second—Competition. Those that fear the merger would decrease competition to an extent where prices would rise unwarrantably, certainly do not know the real facts. Ten, or perhaps even five years ago, such a fear would have had some foundation. But today, Rhodesia is surely a factor to be reckoned with; Russia may break into the market

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at any time, and anyhow, some of the Canadian miners would not consider the project at all which would have left competition even in the Canadian field.

Third—Price. It is natural that many of the buyers of asbestos fibre should put this third factor first. Whether prices would rise if the merger went thru is an open question. Certain it is that whether they rose or not the prices quoted would be more proportionate to cost of operation than they are at present time. Granting that they would rise, one buyer points out that if a merger would go thru whereby the price quoted his company would be the same on similar qualities and quantities as the price quoted his competitors, he for one would be glad to see the merger take place. In other words, the manufacturer was quite willing to pay a higher price provided he knew that his competitor must pay the same price—and therefore his competitor's cost could be supposed to be somewhere near his own.

The subject is large enough to write page after page, of comment, and conjecture, but we will leave it with our readers for further discussion.



The Needs of Japan.

The horrible disaster which swept away in a few hours what had been Japan's largest and most progressive cities, will, undoubtedly be the cause of a new, larger and more beautiful Tokyo and Yokohama.

Sturdily the Japanese are going about the rebuilding of Tokyo, Yokohama and the other smaller towns swept by the earthquake and resulting fire, and anyone who knows the progressive spirit of the Japanese will have no doubt that the new cities will be the best that can be built.

While not desiring to commercialize or profit on a calamity of such magnitude, at the same time, surely the manufacturers of asbestos products have a large opportunity to dispose of their fireproof materials, particularly such materials as asbestos paper, millboard, shingles, corrugated sheathing, sheets, insulation, etc.

There should be a large market for fireproof materials of all descriptions, and it is certain that the few asbestos manufacturing plants in Japan will be unable to supply

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on such short notice the tremendous quantities of asbestos materials which will be called for.

We hope the asbestos manufacturers are not sitting with their hands folded. A co-operative organization for the handling of all the details from start to finish would be the right way to tackle it.



Pipe Covering or Pipe Insulation?

Coined names, or those adopted because of frequency of use, are sometimes apt—other times altogether inadequate.

An instance of the inadequacy of the phrase "pipe covering" was brought to our attention recently when one of our readers wrote us that often architects and engineers, finding it necessary to cheapen the construction, cut the quantity and quality of the insulation so that it does not insulate but merely *covers* the pipes.

The phrase "pipe covering" often too aptly fits the case.

Pipe covering may mean anything from a piece of painted canvas up—but pipe insulation has a real significance.

The purpose is, of course, not to cover the pipes, but to insulate them so that heat will not escape. Why then call it covering and thus make it easier for people to lose sight of the real purpose of insulation material?

The adoption of the phrase "pipe insulation" would go a long way toward making people realize the specific reason for covering heater pipes with air cell, 85% magnesia, or other insulation materials.

Why not see that future printed matter, letterheads, booklets, folders, catalogs, mention *pipe insulation*, and that estimates hereafter be given on *pipe insulation*, shunning wherever possible the use of the feeble word "covering"?

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IMPORT

EXPORT

A S B E S T O S

Production Statistics

Rhodesia.

Production of asbestos in Rhodesia during July 1923, as reported by the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, is as follows.

Bulawayo District—

	Tons	Value
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)..	456	£9,110
Pangani (J. Hancock)	30	360
Shabanie (Rhod. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)....	870	21,748

Victoria District—

Balmain (Afr. Asb. Min. Co. Ltd.)	60	1,200
Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	351	8,798
King (Rhod. King Asb. Co. Ltd)	162	3,247

	1,929	£44,463
--	-------	---------

Union of South Africa.

The following figures are issued by the Department of Mines and Industries, South Africa, for the month of July, 1923:

	Tons	Value
Transvaal	269	£5,127
Cape	431	5,236

	700	£10,363
--	-----	---------

Value of shipments for the corresponding month in 1922 was £7,979.

Follow the figures for the first seven months of the year:

	Tons	Value
January	628	£8,853
February	794	10,023
March	897	11,742
April	651	8,860
May	707	9,648
June	773	11,109
July	700	10,363

	5,150	£70,598
--	-------	---------

Australia

The report of the Mines Department of Western Australia on the output of the Pilbarra asbestos field during 1922, states that 181.68 tons, valued at £7,600, were produced; and in the preceding year 235.35 tons, valued at £13,581, a decrease in tonnage of 53.67 tons, and in value

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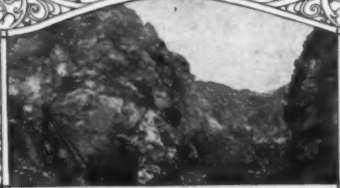
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Shingle Fibres a Specialty

Head Office
Jacobs Building
MONTREAL

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Paris Yokohama Hamburg



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of £5,981. Large deposits exist at Nullagine and elsewhere in this field, and a good deal of development work was accomplished during the year. There are also known deposits in the West Pilbarra fields which would justify proper investigation.—*India Rubber Journal*.

The South Australian Department of Mines has reported a deposit of crocidolite 8 miles north of Robertstown in South Australia. A shaft has been sunk 35 feet and has uncovered veins of asbestos from 1/4-inch to 4 inches thick.

Bavaria.

As very little asbestos has ever been mined in Europe except in Russia, it is of interest to note a reported production in Bavaria of 12 tons in 1919 and 28 tons in 1920. No information is available as to the nature or quality of the product.—*U. S. Bureau of Mines*.

Bolivia.

Information has been obtained thru the United States Consular service of a production of 265 kg. (184 lbs.) of asbestos in Bolivia. No further details are available.—*U. S. Bureau of Mines*.

Portugal.

Three concessions have been granted by the Portuguese Government for the working of asbestos mines in the parish of Vidiguevia, at the base of Mount Portal. The fibre is said to be short and of low grade. It is probably used only for insulation.—*U. S. Bureau of Mines*.

Spain

A small amount of asbestos is obtained from the region of Barcelona in Spain. A production of 165 metric tons is reported for the year 1920.—*U. S. Bureau of Mines*.

Pennsylvania Asbestos Corporation

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boiler Covering and Furnace Cements, Liquid and
Plastic Asbestos Roof Coatings, Etc.

General Office: Norristown, Pa.

Plant - North Wales, Pa.

— A S B E S T O S —

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FOR ASBESTOS, RUBBER
AND PACKING COMPANIES

Compressed Sheet Packing
High Pressure Packings
Valve Stem Packing
Metallic Sheet Packing
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Yarns, Cloth & Tape
Brake Lining

*"Every operation, from the Asbestos Rock to the
Finished Product, done at Our Own Factories."*

ASBESTOS TEXTILE Co.

MILLS
North Brookfield
Mass.

GENERAL OFFICES
18 E. 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

— A S B E S T O S —

Little Stories of Success

I. CAUTION

On January 1st, 1920, just at the time everything was booming, with prices at the peak, a little firm was started in Providence, Rhode Island, for the purpose of dealing in asbestos products.

Most modest was the start—just a small office, no warehouse stocks, materials handled being ordered as sold.

The result was greater than expected, bookings were large with few cancellations. After nine months' operation, it was found necessary to carry small stocks of pipe covering, asbestos cement, cloths, listings, packings, gaskets, etc., and therefore a small warehouse was leased, this being about half a mile from the office.

Within six months of the leasing of the warehouse room the insulation business had developed to such an extent that it was necessary to have the office and warehouse together, and therefore, on May 1st, 1921, three floors were taken at a new address, where, later, even these proved too small and again outside storage space was taken. This made so much additional expense for cartage and handling, however, that in July, 1923, another move was made this giving several thousand feet of additional storage space, and so arranged that all receiving and shipping could be done from one floor, where three trucks can be handled without confusion.

At present the firm is installing machinery for the manufacture of various asbestos insulating materials, and is going forward on the policy that selling at or below cost is unprofitable.

The chief keynote of this firm's success has been caution. They grew—and expanded as they grew, instead of expanding first and then growing to fit the expansion.

The name of the firm—The Eastern Asbestos Company, now located at 198 West Exchange street, Providence, R. I.

Note: It is our desire to run little histories like this from time to time. If your firm has a story to tell of its success, send it along.

Adequate Insulation

The September number of Architectural Forum contains an article "Power Provision and Steam Heat Design." by Allen Hubbard, an engineer of Boston.

Mr. Hubbard comments on pipe and boiler covering in a manner which should be most illuminating to the manufacturers of high pressure insulation, because, obviously, he doesn't know that any difference exists between the insulating qualities of the so-called low and high pressure insulation materials.

We will quote the whole paragraph:

"It is common practice in most plants to cover all steam and water piping. This covering is primarily to eliminate heat loss (on cold water to prevent sweating) thru radiation, altho it is now quite common to cover exposed piping in office and public buildings so as to give a more complete control over room temperatures. Carbonate of magnesia and asbestos air cell coverings are most commonly used for steam piping, and wool felt for hot and cold water lines. For general use, standard thick covering ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick for small sized pipes to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick for large lines) is satisfactory. On boiler and engine room piping and tunnel piping double covering can be used to advantage in order to keep down the temperature of the surrounding air. At pre-war prices there was *considerable saving if air cell covering was used instead of magnesia*. At present prices, however, the *costs of the two coverings applied are very nearly the same*. Large cylindrical or large flat surfaces are usually covered, first with air cell or magnesia blocks wired on and then with magnesia or asbestos plaster with smooth finish."

The italics are our own. Not only does the whole paragraph imply an equality between air cell and magnesia for high pressure work, but it even states as a fact that when magnesia was high in price the use of air cell would effect a saving.

If Mr. Hubbard, who has some status as an engineer, regards economy in pipe covering in the light of the dollars and cents saved on the cost of the material itself, rather than in terms of tons of coal and energy wasted,

— A S B E S T O S —



AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY



Manufacturers of
Asbestos Textiles
NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for
Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake
Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

— A S B E S T O S —

Carey

ASBESTOS ASPHALT PRODUCTS

85% MAGNESIA

ASBESTOS FIBRE
Eight Standard Grades

MAGNESIA

Carbonate of Magnesia Powder
Pure Carbonate of Magnesia Blocks
Light Calcined Magnesia
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

In Technical and U. S. P. Grades

ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA
PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS

A correct heat insulation for each condition.

ASBESTOS ROOFINGS

ASBESTOS PAPER AND MILLBOARD
INSULATING AND HIGH TEMPERATURE CEMENTS

BOILER SETTING CEMENT

ASBESTOS ROPE AND WICK PACKING

ASBESTOS GASKETS

PREPARED ASPHALT ROLL ROOFINGS

BUILT-UP ASPHALT ROOFINGS

SLATE SURFACE SHINGLES

WATERPROOFING

Asphalt and Tarred Felts
Waterproof Insulating Paper
Roof Paints
Asbestos Roof Cements
Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

— A S B E S T O S —

it is only fair to assume that others of his profession hold similar opinions.

It was to combat this very idea and to educate the engineering profession to use proper and adequate insulation, that an advertising campaign was staged some years ago by the magnesia manufacturers. Over and over again the full-page advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post, the engineering and architectural magazines, told the story of heat loss, resulting in coal loss, and finally resolving itself into dollar loss. Over and over again were the people given real figures showing the saving effected by the use of adequate insulation.

But, quite naturally, the public has forgotten, and this in less than two years.

Why do not the manufacturers of high pressure insulation, regardless whether it be magnesia, sponge felt, 2-point, or whatnot, make a real effort to educate the engineering and architectural professions, and the general public to the use of adequate insulation?

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos—

	August 1923	
	Tons	Value
England	70	\$20,567
Canada	17,085	530,012
Japan	9	150
	17,164	\$550,729

Manufactured Asbestos—

	August 1923	
	Lbs.	Value
Austria	908	\$ 224
Belgium	1,468,813	26,925
Germany	218	100
Netherlands	10,010	866
England	26,734	13,500
Canada	64,559	11,766
	1,571,242	\$53,381

A S B E S T O S

Exports from the U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos for the month of August totalled 33 tons, valued at \$2,235.

Exports of manufactured asbestos goods:

	Lbs.	Value
Paper, Millboard and Rollboard	245,272	\$14,155
Pipe Covering and Cement	762,066	44,840
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	103,740	67,659
Magnesia and manufactures of	272,408	17,558
Roofing	10,086 sq.	39,348
Other manufactures of Asbestos	530,413	91,559
		<hr/> \$275,119

Exports from Canada (Raw Asbestos)

	July 1923		July 1922	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	460	\$19,875	382	\$35,870
United States	11,358	470,393	7,016	367,061
Australia				
Austria	400	30,000		
Belgium	1,285	72,150	535	43,975
France	475	41,973	356	26,033
Germany	1,884	157,022	595	52,100
Italy	22	742	44	3,300
Japan	610	41,195	271	12,272
Netherlands	120	5,850	106	4,784
Spain				
Switzerland				
Other Countries				
Total	16,614	\$839,200	9,305	\$545,395

Sand and Waste—

United Kingdom	270	4,530		
United States	8,022	94,412	5,573	50,871
Other Countries	260	4,050	30	270
Grand Total	25,166	\$942,192	14,908	\$596,536

Note the large increase over shipments for June, as given in October "ASBESTOS."

An insulation contractor in York, Penna., vouches for the truth of this one:

Several young boys standing in front of a show window in which were displayed several pieces of 5-inch pipe covering, were arguing as to its use. Finally a very wise young fellow stepped up and said that he knew all about it and that it was used as a wick in a big oil stove.

Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited



*The Largest Producers of
Raw Asbestos in the World*



**CRUDES
SPINNING FIBRES
SHINGLE STOCKS
PAPER STOCKS**

Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec
Beaver Mines, " " "
B. C. Mines, Black Lake, "
Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

**Canada Cement Building
Phillips Square - Montreal**

General Office

**THETFORD MINES
Quebec, Canada**

— A S B E S T O S —

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has recently been elected President of the American Association of Trade Executives.

Procter & Schwartz, Inc., makers of dryers, cards, garnetts, etc., had an interesting exhibit at the International Textile Exposition, held in the Mechanics Building, Boston, the week of October 29th. See their ad on page 39.

The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. has established a General Engineering Division at their South Philadelphia Works, the Division to be devoted to the study of central station and industrial plant problems, which involve the application of steam power apparatus.

The Engineering & Mining Journal-Press, of issue October 27th, publishes a letter, signed by "Amianthus," New York City, commenting on the competition met by Asbestos Miners and means of overcoming it. Anyone interested may borrow the article from "Asbestos".

Dodge reports show contracts awarded in September amounting to \$288,931,700, these covering the six northern and one south-eastern districts (36 states in all) against \$298,629,200 in August. The largest decreases were in public buildings and utilities, religious buildings and residential, while business buildings, hospitals and institutions, social and recreational buildings and industrial buildings, showed decided increases.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, it is reported, recently turned out an engine per hour for thirty-one hours.

United States iron and steel exports for September amounted to 173,664 tons, against 163,010 during August.

The output of cars and trucks during October totalled 360,924. The September figure, according to latest revised reports, was 327,365.



A four leaf clover will not bring luck to a lazy man.

Don't feel sorry for yourself. Feel sorry for the folks who have to live with you.—Elbert Hubbard.

— A S B E S T O S —

ASBESTOS PAPER AND MILLBOARD



The Mark to Buy
Asbestos By

MANUFACTURERS:

**Sall Mountain
COMPANY**

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CHICAGO, ILL.

EASTERN OFFICE & FACTORY
SCRANTON, PA.

BOSTON OFFICE
268 STATE ST.

ASBESTOS PIPE & BOILER COVERING

— A S B E S T O S —

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Allbestos Corporation had a very attractive exhibit at the Textile Exposition, held in Boston from October 29th to November 3rd inclusive.

From the "Natal Mercury" of date June 26th, we note the reported find of a valuable deposit of asbestos by A. J. Clarke, the deposit being located within a few miles of Eshowe, Zululand. The news note further stated that the mineral has been traced to some depth underground and that a base metal expert from Johannesburg, had seen the seam and reported favorably upon it. A letter addressed to A. J. Clarke at Eshowe, Zululand, by our African correspondent, was returned by the post office as undeliverable. If any of our readers know Mr. Clarke we would be glad to be put in touch with him in order to learn the true facts concerning this reported discovery.

S-P "Asawco," the brass stitched asbestos brake lining is called to the attention of the trade in a very attractive folder issued by the manufacturers of this brand, the Asbestos Spinning and Weaving Corporation of New York City. The folder details 13 advantages of this new weave brake lining.

Dick's Asbestos Co., Ltd., have recently moved their offices and showrooms to the Cory Building, 117 Fenchurch street, London, E. C. 3. They were formerly located at 47 Fenchurch street.

We have an inquiry for yellow asbestos fibre from South America. Can any of our readers tell us who handles such a material? We have seen yellow fibre from South Africa, but the only asbestos coming from South America with which we are familiar, is blue in color and amphibole in variety.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company will have an exhibit at the Second National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, from December 3rd to 9th, inclusive.

We wish to extend to the following gentlemen our hearty congratulations on the occasion of their birthdays: Richard V. Mattison, M. D., president of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, whose birthday occurs on November 17th; F. R. Anderson, vice president and treasurer of the Sall Mountain Company, November 24th; J. W. Latchum, president and S. P. Moffit, sales manager of the American Insulation Company, whose birthdays fall on November 28th and 29th respectively; R. W. Potter, president

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Crudes and Fibres

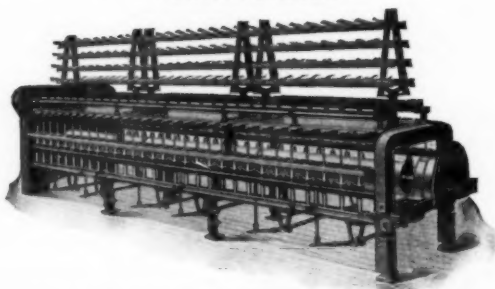
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ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY "SMITH-FURBUSH"



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh Street & Tabor Road

PHILADELPHIA, - - - - PENNA.

— A S B E S T O S —

of the H. F. Watson Company, birthday date December 5th; and Christopher Huber, president, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company, December 8th. All these gentlemen are well known in the industry and we know their friends will be glad to have the opportunity of wishing them many happy returns.

The Allbestos Corporation has been publishing from time to time, attractive and interesting folders advertising their Allbestos brake lining and clutch facings. Perhaps the most interesting of these is "The Story of Two Brake Bands." We feel sure the Allbestos Corporation will be glad to send one of these folders to anyone desirous of reading the story, or this office can lend you its copy for perusal.

A brochure has recently been published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Oliver Bowles, author, under the simple title "Asbestos." The brochure comments on properties and uses of asbestos, market conditions, imports and exports, etc.

The Canadian Mining Journal of issue October 12th, contains Mr. G. Ernest Booker's reply to letter previously published in the Canadian Mining Journal and written by Mr. Samuel Davis, of Consolidated Asbestos Limited. The controversy is carried on in a good natured spirit and will probably bring to the attention of the asbestos miners points worthwhile.

The Canadian Mining Journal of issue October 19th, reports the occurrence of small veins of asbestos south of the Little Whale river, on the Ottawa islands, Hudson Bay, and on an island in Lac LaRonge, Churchill river, also of a deposit of possible value on Cross Lake, Nelson River, on the Indian Reserve Island, and still another discovery near Amisk Lake, Saskatchewan. Inquiry develops that all these deposits were discovered some years ago. Descriptions are in the possession of "Asbestos" and will be sent to anyone interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Channing E. Harwood, of Middletown, Conn., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, who arrived on Wednesday, October 10th.

Mr. Harwood is connected with the Russell Mfg. Company of Middletown, is well known to the asbestos trade, particularly the brake lining division, and is, in fact, author of the very interesting articles on brakes and brake lining recently appearing in our pages.

Edw. M. Sage, credit manager of Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., on November 1st, severed his connection to take a position with a large wholesale drug concern in Philadelphia.

The article appearing in the October 6th issue of Electrical World, under the title "High Pressure Steam Systems,"

— A S B E S T O S —

ASBESTOS



**Bennett-Martin
Asbestos and
Chrome Mines**
LIMITED



Head Office
Thetford Mines, P. Q.
Canada

General Sales Office
110 E. 42nd Street
NEW YORK

Mines Located at
Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

ASBESTOS

may interest those of our readers who are interested in such systems from an insulation standpoint, altho the article, which is written by D. S. Jacobus, Advisory Engineer of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, does not mention pipe or boiler covering.

There has recently been patented and perfected, a process for the simultaneous toughening and removal of iron from asbestos fibre. We will be glad to place any of our readers in communication with the sponsors of this process upon request, and suggest that in making such request readers supply a specimen of asbestos fibre for a free trial treatment.

D. C. Luse, for many years connected with Johns-Manville, Inc., in charge of sales to packing houses, oil refineries, cold storage, and ice plants, has severed his connection and established his own company under the name of Luse-Stevenson Company, 317 N Wells street, Chicago, Mr. Luse being president, and Mr. J. W. Stevenson, secretary-treasurer.

The new company will continue in the asbestos and magnesia field both as jobbers and contractors. In addition to this they will have a complete line of ready and built-up roofing and will market cork board and cork products, importing these cork materials direct from Spain.

The newly formed company is receiving the good wishes of many friends.

The Los Angeles Times of issue October 8th, contains an item dated from Holbrook, Ariz., as follows. In the White Mountains, about midway between Holbrook and Globe, the San Carlos Company is operating a new property, declared one of the best of the many asbestos mines in that section. A carload of long and pure fibre is to be shipped soon from Globe.

Financial papers report the issuance by the Asbestos Manufacturing Company, (head office in Montreal, and mills in Lachine) of \$250,000 worth of bonds. These will bear interest at the rate of 7% and will be redeemable by series in a period of 10 years starting from 1925. The bonds are issued to allow extension of business of the company outside of Canada.

The Asbestos Construction Co., Inc., announce as of November 1st, that after that date they will act as Contracting Distributors in Greater New York, Westchester County and Long Island, for Johns-Manville, Inc., their new location being 651-53-55 W. 43rd Street, New York City. The Asbestos Construction Co. was formerly located at 305 Broadway.

R. E. Conklin, formerly with the U. S. Rubber Company of New York City, has recently accepted the position of Sales Manager of the Crandall Packing Company at Palmyra, N. Y.

S. W. Franklin, M. E., for ten years Mechanical and Struct-

ASBESTOS

ural Engineer in charge for Keasbey & Mattison Company of Ambler, is now associated with the organization of Julian S. Simsohn, Engineers, Broad Street and Girard Avenue, Philadelphia.

The Crandall Packing Company has recently established a Philadelphia Branch, at 1011 Chestnut Street, George M. Elton, Jr., Manager.

Harry Dulfon, the genial Secretary-Treasurer of R. A. Keasbey Company, reports very poor luck finding golf balls since his game has improved so much. Breaking his own record has become chronic with him. In arranging for matches, address all communications to the company.

On November 21st, the manufacturers of Brake Lining will visit the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for the specific purpose of inspecting apparatus recently designed by the Bureau of Standards, for the testing of brakes.

While the event has been planned by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, all brake lining manufacturers, whether members of that organization or not, have been urged to attend.

Addresses will be delivered by George K. Burgess, Director of the Bureau, S. von Ammon, Mechanical Engineer, and William S. James, Physicist, and there will be several demonstrations of the new apparatus (named the decelerometer) both in the laboratory and on the road.

This is an opportunity which not one brake lining manufacturer can afford to miss.

The Powhatan Mining Company, has erected a large new refining plant for refining amphibole asbestos. The plant is located at the south side of Windsor Mill road, west of Thayer Terrace, Baltimore. The output of the plant will be 10,000 tons annually.

Mr. Gow of the Cape Asbestos Company, London, is spending some time in America.

Our September number announced the organization of the Bunka Boeki Shosha, giving as the head office address, 1 San-chome, Koamicho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

We are now advised that their office was involved in the earthquake and temporarily their office address is 46 Katamachi, Yotsuya-Ku, Tokyo.

The Engineering & Mining Journal-Press, of issue October 27th, publishes a letter, signed by "Amianthus", New York City, commenting on the competition met by Asbestos Miners and means of overcoming it. Anyone interested may borrow the article from "ASBESTOS."

Asbestos Fibre

*for the manufacture
of*

Roofing Cements • Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Asbestos Paper • Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS
CORPORATION



Office and Mines

EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA

ASBESTOS

Frederick Hirschhorn, a director of the Cape Asbestos Company, residing in Africa, who has been spending some time in England, returned to South Africa on November 2nd.

PATENTS

On August 28th, to Henry R. Wardell, New York City, assignor to Johns-Manville, Inc., on **Roof Covering**. No. 1,466,077, filed May 15, 1922, Serial No. 561,155, described as a new article of manufacture, a shingle strip having a width approximately equal to the length of standard shingles and a length equal to the combined widths of a pre-determined plurality of standard shingles, plus that of a smaller number of narrow interspaces, said strips being composed of a suitable fabric, saturated with a waterproof compound of a dark color and adhesive character, and having crushed mineral particles embedded in the adhesive surface, so formed thruout several separate areas, delimited to correspond to and represent separate shingles of standard dimensions equally spaced apart and extending across the strips and the narrow intervening spaces of the bare surface and the saturated fabric of darker color being exposed and devoid of mineral covering between the continuous areas so delimited.

On August 28th, patent was granted to Roy Reynolds of Cincinnati, O. No. 1,466,189, filed October 7, 1922, Serial No. 592,997, on **Brake Band Lining**. Described as a brake band lining comprising a pair of strips, projections formed upon a longitudinal edge of each strip and each pair of adjacent projections of one strip being adapted to receive therebetween a projection of the other strip, whereby to interlock the strips together.

On August 28th, patent was granted to Herbert A. Parkyn, Chicago, Ill., on **Fireproof Wallboard**. No. 1,466,246, filed October 13, 1920, Serial No. 416,691. Described as a fireproof wallboard comprising a dried, unpressed board formed of a mixture of difficultly ignitable fibrous material, a soluble silicate and Asbestos.

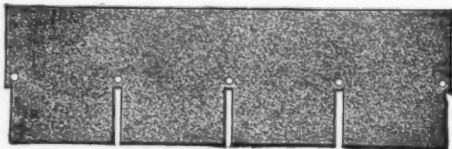
On August 28th, to John T. Crane, Maywood, Ill., assignor to the Chicago Metallic Packing Company of Chicago, on **Packing**. No. 1,466,641, filed May 15, 1920, Serial No. 381,638, and described as a packing consisting of metal foil formed in suitable cross-sectional dimensions, a rubber cushion contiguous thereto and a casing of braided material enclosing.

On August 28th, to Geo. Christenson of North Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville, Inc., on **Method of making Piston Rod Packing**. No. 1,466,086, filed Sept. 1, 1920, Serial No. 407,496. Description too lengthy to be included here, but may be had by applying to "ASBESTOS" or writing the U. S. Patent Office for copy of patent.

Did you ever notice when a mule is kicking, he isn't pulling?

NATIONAL AaaA SLATE SURFACED ROOFING (*Asbestos and Asphalt*)

1. Guaranteed for 20 years (cheapest per square per year Roof).
2. Fire Resisting. Class B Underwriters rating (other Asphalt Roofings rated Class C).
3. Non Curling.



Strip and Individual Shingles for houses

In rolls for factories, barns,
warehouses and R. R. Buildings.

By capitalizing its advantages over Rag Felt types of Asphalt Roofings Asbestos Material dealers can, by proper sales effort make the sale of National AaaA Roofing a very profitable department of their business.

NATIONAL ASBESTOS MFG. CO.

163-193 Henderson St.,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Also Manufacturers of

***Air Cell Pipe and Boiler Coverings
Asbestos Paper both flat and corrugated***

ASBESTOS

If Anyone Has—

Killed a pig,
Shot his wife,
Got married,
Borrowed a stamp,
Made a speech,
Joined the army,
Robbed a bank,
Bought a Ford,
Sold a dog,
Lost his wallet,
Gone fishing,
Broke his neck,
Bought a house,
Committed suicide,
Shot a cat,
Been away,
Come back home,
Moved his office,
Taken a vacation,
Been in a fight,
Got licked,
Has no oil stock,
Got rich,
Made a bad bet,
It's news—

SEND IT TO THE EDITOR.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

ASBESTOS TEXTILE MACHINES

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

November, 1923

Page Forty-seven

ASBESTOS ROOFINGS

UNDERWRITERS LISTED

2-Ply White Seal in Rolls
3-Ply White Seal in Sheets
4-Ply White Seal in Sheets
4-Ply Fire Chief Burlap Centre in Rolls

2-Ply Black Seal in Rolls
3-Ply Black Seal in Sheets
4-Ply Black Seal in Sheets
1-Ply Imperial No. 2 Asbestos Saturated
Felts in Roll

ASBESTOS BASE FELT ROOFINGS

Asbescoat—No. 52 Roofing—50 lb. in Rolls
Asphalt Coated Both Sides

Asbeslate Roll Roofing—85 lb. in Rolls
Either Red, Green or Blue Black

Asbeslate Std.-Individual Shingles 8x12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Either Red, Green or Blue Black

Asbeslate—Strip Shingles—"4-in-1", 10x32 in.
Either Red, Green or Blue Black

H. F. WATSON CO.

*Main Office
and Factories*

Erie, Pa.

**79 MILK ST.
BOSTON**

**5331-9 So. WESTERN AVE.
CHICAGO**

85% Magnesia
STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS
AND LOCOMOTIVE LAGGING



The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and
Boiler Covering Made

That is Structurally Strong
and
Permanently Effective

IS

“Ehret’s 85% Magnesia”

Made at

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

Since 1897

By

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

Distributors Everywhere

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT

Did you ever wish for a really well selected, uniform, better than No. 1 Crude, which you required for some specific purpose?

Or perhaps you desired a short fibre which can be used equally well for wall-plaster, stucco, flooring and roofing, or boiler covering cements.

Between these extremes lie:

Nodust Spinning Fibres
Special Shingle Stocks
Clean Paper Stocks

We Have Them All

If you have a need for some as yet unobtainable type of fibre, let us use our best endeavors to locate it for you.

Consolidated Asbestos Limited

Canada Cement Building

Montreal, - Canada

